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ONE CENT.

GO FOR TWO ROUNDS TO DRAW ADJOURN

Delegates Forced to Pause After Grueling Struggle Through 42 Ballots Clark and Wilson Seesaw All Day New Jersey Governor Attains His Maximum Strength When He Tops 500 Mark—Talk of Dark Horses Continues to Be Heard on All Sides.

By C. S. PARTRIDGE.

Baltimore, July 1.—Midnight again found the Democratic hosts without final choice of a leader. Woodrow Wilson had advanced his figures beyond the 500 mark and his steady but small growth on every ballot indicated a continuance. He had passed Champ Clark on the thirtieth lap and never failed thereafter to increase his lead. But against him the opposition was constantly becoming more determined as its numbers fell away.

"Perhaps not Clark, but Wilson never," became the slogan.

The Clark men declared they and their allies had the power to deadlock Wilson, and there was a well defined report that the small batches of votes were being "lent" to Wilson to try out Bryan's sincerity in his support of Wilson.

SENTIMENT FAVORS WILSON.

Despite all this, however, the general sentiment favored Wilson. Clark men declared they would regain his strength and win, and Underwood's managers were firm in declaring that the time was coming when Underwood would stand indisputably as the only man who could carry the convention.

The dark horses were yet being groomed—Kern, Foss, and Gaynor. The possibility of Bryan's being a candidate is ever apparent. Bryan's most spectacular appearance to-day was his protest against

son shows additional strength on the next ballot our strength shall be returned gradually to Clark.

The Wilson delegation believed this agreement will never have to be carried out.

There was an ominous silence as New York was called. As the ninety delegates were again voted for Champ Clark, the Clark men cheered.

Wilson gained one in Wisconsin, but it did not create a murmur. There was slight applause when he gained one from Alaska.

Wilson showed a gain of sixteen on the thirty-fifth ballot, but it brought but a few cheers.

The thirty-sixth ballot started with the same monotonous regularity. It had shown no change when Iowa was reached, and the delegates began to become restless.

Ohio passed twice.

Wilson lost one vote from Michigan on the thirty-seventh ballot.

Champ Clark lost on the thirty-eighth ballot.

The thirty-ninth ballot was started immediately after the results of the thirty-eighth had been announced, at 9:36 a. m.

There is something brewing in Ohio. Twice the delegates have passed, but without change in the vote.

A demand was made that the Florida delegation be polled and a roll call of the twelve delegates showed a change of two votes in favor of Wilson.

The vote from Underwood was J. P. C. Kern and Frank L. Mayes, of the Third district. The other ten delegates voted for Underwood as all had been doing.

Former Gov. Gilchrist addressed the convention, saying that under the Florida primary law delegates were bound to vote for Underwood as long as he continued in the running.

"What I desire to know," he said, "is whether the delegates are to decide when the time comes to abandon their primary choices or whether this convention will do so."

May Vote as They Please.

Senator O'Gorman, temporary chairman, ruled that the delegates were at liberty to vote as they pleased. Several Florida men were on their feet in an instant, and the hall was thrown into confusion.

Senator O'Gorman insisted that he was only confirming a ruling by Chairman James.

Georgia stands solid, twenty-eight for Underwood," declared the chairman of the Georgia delegation.

Nebraska was slow in responding to the roll call.

"Wake up!" yelled the assistant secretary who was calling the roll.

As the Clark strength continued to deteriorate, Underwood leaders hunted themselves among the Speaker's delegates. Supporters of the Alabamian, having lost but few votes to-night are still confident that their man will be the ultimate compromise choice of the convention.

Underwood began taking some of the Clark votes on the thirty-eighth ballot. He gained four from Connecticut and three and one-half from Tennessee.

Unit Rule on Colorado.

The thirty-ninth ballot was started at 11:11 p. m. The delegates were sitting together, but the audience was very restless and noisy. Many left the hall.

Attempts of Underwood and Wilson men to cheer when their candidates showed gains in the thirty-eighth ballot, were met with hisses.

Chairman James ordered the police to clear the aisles. When one of Colorado's delegates broke to Wilson there were cheers and disorder. Colorado Clark men insisted on trotting out the unit rule. Chairman James read the instructions to the State delegation. The resolution adopted in the Colorado State convention pledged the twelve delegates for Champ Clark, unless released by the speaker, or his representatives. Chairman James ruled that under the resolution there is no instruction to the delegates to vote as a unit.

"The delegates are each responsible personally to their constituents," Chairman James said, "and must vote as their own consciences direct."

"That hearing must cease," declared Chairman James, as the gallery emitted snake-like noises when New York voted ninety for Clark.

Wilson passed the 500 mark on the thirty-ninth ballot, and the convention

hall became filled with stories of the "big break." The Wilson men started a wild demonstration when the official vote was announced. Chairman James rapped vigorously for order, but the Wilson men refused to be quieted.

Call Fortieth Ballot.

Many in the galleries joined the Wilson delegates. Wilson has gained twenty-two votes to-night. Speaker Clark has lost twenty-five.

The Wilson demonstration lasted for four minutes. When the hall became quieted it broke out anew. The police were sent into the aisles to halt the cheering.

The fortieth ballot was called immediately after the demonstration ended at 12:23 a. m.

Wilson gained one in Ohio, taking a vote from Harmon. The delegation had passed for polls three times before the Wilson gain was obtained.

At 12:15 a. m. a motion picture adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock was made. It was withdrawn after a roll call had been demanded.

The forty-first ballot was started at 12:30 a. m.

The hall was in such confusion that the ballot was delayed after Alabama had voted. Police were ordered to clear the aisles. Ohio, which had been restless all night, put Mayor Gaynor, of New York, back in the race by casting one vote for him on the forty-first ballot. Virginia followed Ohio by casting a vote for Bryan. The vote brought little cheering.

Vote on Adjournment.

At 1:00 o'clock after Chairman James had ordered the forty-first ballot called, another demand for adjournment was made. A delegate demanded the eyes and noses and the adjournment motion was withdrawn. Another delegate introduced a motion to adjourn until 11 a. m. to-morrow. Trouble started as soon as the roll on adjournment was started.

Alabama's chairman voted twenty-four eyes and the vote was immediately called.

Alabama changed the vote to no. At 1:10 p. m. J. Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, took the chair temporarily. He worked strenuously to preserve order.

"Put up that flag! I mean the gentleman in the Alabama delegation," ordered Chairman Lewis.

The whole convention laughed, then the confusion ceased and the forty-second ballot proceeded.

Stone Starts Fight.

Virginia cut down its one vote for Bryan to one-half vote on the forty-second ballot.

"I wonder if Thomas Fortune Ryan cast the half vote," remarked a New Jersey delegate. Bryan sat in the Nebraska delegation talking to another delegate with the ballot was called. He smiled with a Meplatian smile as the half vote was cast for him.

At 12:30 a. m. another attempt to adjourn the convention was made. Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Champ Clark's manager, personally led the fight for adjournment. The motion threw the hall into a massed protest of protesting delegates. The roll was finally called after seven minutes of excitement.

The visitors' seats were more than half empty, the delegates were tired and sleepy, but many of them, in their anxiety to get home before winter, wanted to stay in session all night in hopes of breaking the deadlock.

The confusion grew more and more as the vote proceeded. Almost every delegate was on his feet.

The motion was carried at 12:40 a. m. to adjourn until 12 noon to-morrow.

CLAUDE ALLEN ON TRIAL.

Member of Gang Arraigned for the Murder of Attorney Foster.

Wytheville, Va., July 1.—Claude S. Allen, recently convicted of the murder of Judge T. L. Massey, in the shooting up of the Carroll County courthouse, and who was sentenced to fifteen years in penitentiary, was arraigned to-day before Judge Staples, charged with the murder of Commonwealth's Attorney William Foster, who was slain by the Allen gang.

Allen's attorney protested against going forward with the trial, declaring that under the rights granted by the Constitution he cannot be placed in jeopardy of his life.

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ACTED AS PEACEMAKER.



SENATOR-ELECT OLLIE JAMES.

Kentucky, as permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention, proved master of the situation when he quelled riotous proceedings yesterday and ordered a police force to escort William Jennings Bryan to his seat, after the Nebraska delegation started to raise a rough house because Missouri paraded a banner showing where the Great Disturber had supported Clark, whom he now repudiates.

HARRIET QIMBY AND PASSENGER DROWNED IN BAY

With William A. Willard Famous Aviatix Takes Fatal Plunge.

Boston, July 1.—Miss Harriet Kimby, the world's foremost woman aviator, and William A. Willard, father of the famous aviator, were killed shortly after 6 o'clock to-night when Miss Kimby's new Blériot monoplane, in which they were finishing a flight, suddenly turned over at an altitude of 1,000 feet, hurling them into the shallow water of Dorchester Bay.

The bodies were driven deep into the mud on the harbor bottom, and were extricated with difficulty by men in launches. The water at that stage of the tide was only five feet deep.

The horrifying spectacle of the two forms plunging through the air was witnessed by thousands of spectators attending the Boston Aero meet. Miss Kimby and Willard were just finishing a flight from the aviation field at Squantum to Boston Light and return, the flight which Graham-White won two years ago in competition for a prize of \$10,000.

Apparently everything was going well with the engine, when suddenly the machine careened and dipped forward. Even then the spectators believed the intrepid flyers were only adding a thrill for their benefit. The next moment Willard was seen to pitch forward from the machine. The next instant his woman companion was hurled from her seat. Both were probably instantly killed.

Miss Gertrude Stevenson, a newspaper photographer, was to have made the flight with Miss Kimby, but at the last moment, for some unknown reason, Miss Kimby objected to the photographer going up. Mr. Willard was manager of the local Aero meet.

UNDERWOOD STANDS PAT; NO COMPROMISE, HE SAYS; GETS BULLETINS AT HOME

Oscar Underwood spent last evening at his home at the Dresden instead of going to his office in the Capitol to hear the return, as he has been doing ever since the convention opened. He received the press bulletins direct from the convention hall. He was not discouraged when he dropped below the 300 mark on the thirty-sixth ballot, and was somewhat encouraged when he received 300½ votes on the thirty-eighth ballot.

"I am satisfied my people are going to stand by me to the last," said he, "and we will listen to no compromise proposition."

It is understood that overtures in various forms have been made to Mr. Underwood by both the Clark and Wilson factions, since the Sunday recess. Underwood's friends expressed the belief that if Wilson was not nominated last night he would be deadlocked the same as Clark was when he had passed the majority mark, and Underwood's nomination would be the natural solution.

CATHOLIC PARTY GAINS.

Mexico City, July 1.—Meager returns of the election of deputies and senators throughout the republic yesterday indicate that the Catholic party made tremendous gains nearly everywhere.

The federal district is claimed by both Catholics and the government party, but the general belief is that the Catholics won against the Maderists party.

RENO JUDGE NAMED FOR U. S. SENATE

Reno, July 1.—Former Judge W. A. Massey, of Reno, was appointed United States Senator by Gov. Odie this afternoon, George W. Wingfield having declined the appointment.

Judge Massey succeeds the late George S. Nixon.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland Visits the Convention

Baltimore, Md., July 1.—Few persons in the convention recognized a handsome woman of middle age with just a peep of gray in her hair, who sat in the gallery, directly facing the speaker's desk. When she reached her seat, accompanied by a girl of sixteen, she took her hat off and placed it on the railing. Her dress was of black. She manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings. She was the widow of Grover Cleveland, the only Democratic President that most of the people of to-day know anything about. The girl with her was her daughter.

BRYAN DISCLAIMS AMBITION CHARGE

Commoner Denies Authorship of Telegrams Telling of Scheme to Nominate Himself.

Baltimore, July 1.—William Jennings Bryan, in an interview this evening, denied the authorship of a telegram addressed to John B. Loockmann, of Billings, Mont., signed "W. J. B.," which contained an indication that he intended to force his own nomination. Bryan also took occasion to explain that he still stands by his endorsement of Champ Clark two years ago, but finds fault with the speaker's failure to stand against Parker in the chairmanship fight and his announcement that he is willing to accept the support of Charles F. Murphy.

"I have nothing to say about the balloting to-day. I don't know anything about the expectations of the managers for the various candidates, and you can guess as well as I what may happen. There are two things you may be interested in. Some one showed me a telegram this afternoon signed 'W. J. B.,' which was sent, or said to have been sent from a man in Chicago to Billings, Mont. That telegram suggested that a similar telegram would be sent to two others. It being signed 'W. J. B.' and my initials being W. J. B., I undoubtedly referred to me. I think I am justified in referring to it. I never sent any such telegram and no one sent any such telegram for me. It is a pure falsehood. I have no means of knowing whether it was done as a joke or with the intention of misrepresenting me. It could not have been sent by a friend."

Mr. Bryan was asked what he had to say about the banner planted in front of him this afternoon by Clark men, quoting an opinion of the speaker, as expressed by Mr. Bryan two years ago, as follows:

"I have known Champ Clark for eighteen years. He is absolutely incorruptible, and his life is above reproach. Never in all these years have I known him to be upon but one side of the question, and that was the side that represented the people." Mr. Bryan said:

"As to the quotation which was brought into the hall this afternoon, I take it for granted that it is accurate. I have said things fully as complimentary, and I am not willing to withdraw anything I have said about Mr. Clark's record. I have made no charges against him, except upon his own admission, as there is no issue of fact between us. He says he took no part in the chairmanship fight. I say he should have taken part. It is no difference between Judge Parker's brand of Democracy and mine, then we have had sixteen years of discussion for nothing."

"If there is a difference, Mr. Clark ought to have taken the progressive side or not have taken it at all. He ought not to complain of criticism from those who believe we should have had a progressive temporary chairman."

"The other point is as to the acceptance of support from the Murphy delegation. In his statement this morning Mr. Clark said: 'I know of no reason why I should insult the ninety New York delegates by refusing to accept their votes.'"

Comments on Murphy Photo.

"In that statement he puts Mr. Murphy's delegation on the same footing as other delegations, and he must stand or fall by the correctness of his judgment. I believe we cannot afford to nominate a candidate with the aid of Mr. Murphy's delegation."

Concluding remarks and like lightning controls it, and I believe the predatory interests control him. Mr. Clark must take the responsibility for his decision in this matter, and I will take the responsibility for mine."

Mr. Bryan was asked to comment upon a photograph of himself shaking hands with Murphy at Lincoln, four years ago, which appeared in this morning's New York American. Copies of the picture were given away free by thousands in the convention hall, and about the streets and hotels to-day. He said:

"I saw the picture in the Hearst paper representing me shaking hands with Mr. Murphy. I have shaken hands with Mr. Murphy. I have even shaken hands with Mr. Hearst. In fact, a man in politics has to shake hands with most any body."

AVIATOR KOENIG FATALLY INJURED AT HAMBURG

Hamburg, July 1.—Aviator Koenig was fatally injured at the Landensfeld Aerodrome to-day when his motor went wrong in midair and he was compelled to volunteer to earth.

Koenig was removed to a hospital, where he died of his injuries two hours later.

COMMONER SUFFERS FROM NOSE BLEED WHILE FIGHT RAGES

Baltimore, July 1.—William Jennings Bryan suffered an attack of nose bleed while sitting in the Convention Hall to-night. The red fluid came so fast that he was compelled to use two handkerchiefs.

Mr. Bryan experienced only temporary inconvenience. He sat out the session.

BOOKLOVERS' CONTEST CONTESTANTS

All sets of Answers MUST be in THE HERALD office by 6 P. M. TO-MORROW

Sets sent by mail will be accepted if postmarked not later than 6 p. m., July 3.

Send answers in FLAT package.

SPEAKER CLARK MISSING; SEARCH IS FRUITLESS

Friends and Relatives Declare They Know Nothing of His Whereabouts.

HAS GONE INTO SECLUSION

Rumored That Candidate Has Had Nervous Breakdown—Thought to Be in Baltimore.

Complete mystery surrounded the movements of Speaker Champ Clark yesterday. Mr. Clark left his home early yesterday morning, supposedly for the Capitol. He did not show up at his office all day. Instead, he made another one of his flying trips to Baltimore, and after his friends and family had worked up a neat little mystery case, was located in the Monumental City. At an early hour this morning he had not returned to Washington.

At a late hour last night Bennett Clark, over the long-distance telephone, retorted his assertion that his father had not been in Baltimore, and that he had not seen him all day. On the other hand, from one of Clark's managers came the positive assertion that he had seen there for a conference, and had left, presumably in an automobile, for Washington, in good health. The understanding is that Clark's conference was to consider the advisability of making another reply to Mr. Bryan, and that it was decided not to take any further action at this time. The conference was held at the home of Mayor Preston of Baltimore.

Mrs. Clark professed complete ignorance of his whereabouts. Attaches of his office at the Capitol said they did not know his location.

Not at Headquarters.

Clark headquarters at Baltimore, over the long-distance telephone, declared the Speaker was not there and had not been there all day.

The Speaker had been in all-day conferences with his managers in Baltimore. It is supposed, despite the statement of the Clark headquarters.

Concluding remarks and like lightning last night. One had it that the Speaker had suffered a complete nervous breakdown from the strain of the last few days and had gone to a hospital or sanatorium. Another had it that he was closeted in Baltimore waiting for the physiological moment to appear on the floor of the convention and start a snapshoot in the interests of his candidacy.

Secretary in Baltimore.

Wallace Bassford, the Speaker's private secretary, spent Sunday night and yesterday morning in Baltimore. At the Speaker's office in the Capitol it was said Mr. Bassford was in Washington and at his home. Inquiries at Mr. Bassford's residence failed to disclose his whereabouts. The fact that the Clark offices here, after talking with Bassford, who had just returned from Baltimore, could not say whether the Speaker was in Baltimore or not, indicates that if Mr. Clark is in the Monumental City, his private secretary knows nothing of it.

When he left his home yesterday morning in an automobile, the Speaker was accompanied by his son, Bennett Clark. It is supposed that, wherever he is, the son is with him. It is pointed out here, however, that if Mr. Clark was going on a secret mission to Baltimore, he would not have taken his son along.

Mrs. Clark admitted to The Washington Herald last night that she did not know where the Speaker was.

"I really do not know where he is," she said, "but wherever he is, I know he is in good hands." In conversation with newspapermen she stated that the Speaker was in a highly nervous state Sunday night and slept but little, using another room from that he usually occupies.

Wide Not Worried.

"I have told you very truly that I do not know where he is," she said, "but I am not worried. I do not see why the newspaper men want to work up a mystery case about it. I am considering the founding of a school of instruction for newspapermen to see if their sense of humor can be developed to a greater degree."

"I would be very glad to give you the information if I had it," Mrs. Clark concluded, graciously.

REBEL LEADER FLEES FROM CORDON AND MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Santiago, Cuba, July 1.—Gen. Montes, the Federal commander, reports that Ironet, the rebel leader, has escaped through the cordon of government troops thrown about his position and is fleeing toward Guanatanamo. His destination is known to the government and every precaution is being taken to apprehend him.

Refugees from West Cuba are still loath to return to their farms, preferring to await the termination of military operations.

It is reported that Ironet has offered to surrender on a promise that the government will not execute him, but this the government refused to do.